THE DAILY GAZETTE
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.
P. B. PENNIMAN.....JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED.
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 AND 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
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PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 201. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

A WORTHY CANDIDATE.

The loyal voters of the Commonwealth ask no higher tribute to the worth and character of Judge Williams than the following neat compliment paid him by the only daily Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania the day following his nomination. It said:

The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted *without personal aspersions*, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be. It is an auspicious sign of the times, and if the county conventions are equally fortunate in the selection of legislative candidates, there will be a stop put to the deplorable corruption at the seat of government under a new reign of honest men and conscientious legislators.—*Pittsburgh Post, June 28th, 1867.*

The *Post*, in referring to the above, on the 29th of August, was pleased to say:

"We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams' private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic."

JAMESTOWN AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

Returning from the Venango Oil District a short time since we were advised at Franklin to come via the Jamestown Railroad, recently opened for trade and travel. We were assured that the Road was better as well as shorter than the one via Meadville, and determined to act on the advice. Passing from Franklin to Jamestown, where the road connects with the Erie & Pittsburgh, we found the coaches all that could be desired, and the road well ballasted, substantially built, and with light grades and curvature—altogether one of the best roads in the State. Travelers hence to Franklin, Oil City, Tidioute, Titusville, Irvington, Warren, &c., by going this route will find the distance materially abbreviated, and the accommodations, whether at the stations or on the trains, fully equal to the old route by the valley of French Creek. We were delighted, also, with the picturesque and diversified wayside scenery—especially with the Sandy Creek Valley and Sandy Lake. This Lake is the beauty spot of the route, and is a charming sheet of water, with an area of about a square mile, or two miles long by half a mile wide. Its crystal waters are of great depth, and abound with fish. On the margin of this lake there has sprung up within a year or two the lively little village of "Stoneborough," the germ of a future city, and destined, we think, to become a favorite resort for thousands of seekers after health or pleasure. Already this village boasts of a fine hotel, so well kept and so largely patronized that an extensive new wing is being added to it. This hotel has recently been purchased by Colonel James Bleakly, of Franklin, a gentleman of ample means, who will doubtless still further enlarge it, and build another, when the attractions of this beautiful spot shall cause, as we foresee they will, Stoneborough to become generally and favorably known. Elsewhere in this day's issue we print a communication signed "G. F." written by a merchant of this city, who has for some time past been revelling in the charms of this charming retreat, from the smoke and dust of the city.

We commend our readers to the route as eligible, safe and short, and the best between Pittsburgh and Franklin. We suggest to the management that it is due to themselves and the public that their train time and connections should, like those of the other roads connected with the commerce and travel of Pittsburgh, be advertised in her papers.

NAPOLEON thinks that French honor has not been tarnished or its prestige impaired in the Mexican difficulties. He has a peculiar way of his own in thinking, but it is a hard matter for him to make the outside world believe that he sincerely felt what he uttered. He is hopeful for the continued peace of Europe, and imagines that the German question is settled and that no trouble will come from that quarter.

MADAME RISTORI was not appreciated in Paris. She drew poor houses and created but little of the enthusiasm which marked her appearance here. She has again left Europe for America, bringing with her a full dramatic company. How many thousand dollars in gold she will realize this season out of the pockets of our drama admirers remains to be seen.

THE United States Government wants to buy the Island of St. Thomas, and the journals of Denmark urge its sale on the authorities. Uncle Sam seems to have suddenly grown extravagant, and is out shopping, picking up all the loose land of christendom. We hope he drives good bargains.

THE yellow fever is still raging as an epidemic in Galveston, Texas, and at Corpus Christi. The condition of affairs at the latter place is very deplorable. One half the citizens have already died, or are sick, and great distress prevails. Help from the humane is called for.

WE do not place much reliance in the rumor which reaches us to the effect that the negroes of Texas have quit work, armed themselves, and gone into camp avowing that they will take the law into their own hands.

Suggestion for a Convention of Loyal Governors—Indian Affairs.

[BY Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—The *Democrat*, this morning, suggests, in view of the condition of affairs in Wassington, that the Governors of loyal States meet together at an early day and consult in regard to the situation. It also suggests a similar consultation on the part of the managers of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Western dispatches say the Apaches and Navajo Indians have committed numerous outrages in New Mexico. Two hunters had been killed in the San Mantia mountains, and four were missing. Two Indians drove off thirteen thousand head of sheep, and the citizens pursued and recaptured, and gave fifteen hundred. The Indians continue troublesome at the Sweetwater mines and on the Utah. One had been killed by a party of miners on the 4th. Nevada papers complain bitterly of Indian depredations in the country west of Olive Creek. Colorado do. The Sweetwater mines are said to contain the most extensive quartz in the world.

Dry Goods House Failure.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON, August 31.—The failure of Silas S. Drew & Co., dry goods dealers, with liabilities amounting to a quarter of a million of dollars, creates a sensation in the business circles. One New York firm is said to suffer to the amount of $100,000. The assets are estimated at about the latter sum.

Yellow Fever Progress at Galveston.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GALVESTON, August 31.—There were two hundred and forty-one deaths from yellow fever this week; also one hundred deaths at Corpus Christi up to the 16th instant. About one-half of the citizens are sick or dead, and much distress prevails, and help is needed.

Caterpillars and the Cotton.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, August 31.—Reports from the Sea Islands grow more unfavorable daily. The caterpillars are creating sad havoc.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Between Aaron Jones and Mike McCool.

McCOOL THE WINNER IN THE THIRTY-FOURTH ROUND.

Jones Knocked Out of Time.

M'COOL CHALLENGED BY ELLIOTT.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 31.—The great prize fight, between Aaron Jones and Michael McCoole, took place at Burnbank's farm, thirty miles from Cincinnati. At the thirty-fourth round McCoole knocked Jones completely out of time, and won the fight. A large crowd witnessed the fight, and the excitement ran high. The trains from the ground returned this afternoon about three o'clock, bringing McCoole, who, on the way down, passed through the train and raised a subscription for Jones, heading the list with fifty dollars. He is apparently uninjured, having but a slight cut above his left eye. Jones was unconscious for ten minutes after the fight was over. He has two ribs broken and the frontal bone crushed in. He was conveyed to Hamilton in a carriage, where he now remains. McCoole forced the fighting all along. Jones apparently acted on the defensive.

AARON JONES, loser of the fight, was to-night conveyed in a car of the Cincinnati and Shady Grove, four miles from this city. The medical examinere say that two of his ribs have sustained compound fractures from the terrific blows received by the Long Island McCoole in the twenty-ninth round. The blow which finished the fight, received on the forehead, produced concussion of the brain and vomiting. A slight congestion of the lungs also ensued. His condition is not regarded as extremely dangerous, but will require care and good nursing for recovery.

JIM ELLIOTT, ex-champion, arrived in the city last night, and met McCoole, challenging the latter to fight for $500 a side, or more, up to $10,000. Some braggadocia ensued at the meeting, and McCoole agreed to give a definite answer to-morrow. The Cockney boy is wholly closed from the fight. His forehead is badly cut, and cheeks swelled, but he expressed himself as time and well and in condition to fight again to-morrow. He gave a supper to his friends to-night.

Jones Not so Badly Injured as Supposed.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—Aaron Jones, the loser of the fight yesterday with McCoole, is now at his training place at Shady Grove, near this city. With the exception of two broken ribs, he is in good condition. The cut he received in the face was only a flesh wound, and will heal soon. He is in good spirits, and in speaking of the fight attributes his defeat to the accident that fractured his ribs on the twenty-ninth round. Up to that time he was fresh and in good wind. After that he fought five rounds with broken ribs, and would have continued had not the broken ribs entered his lung and rendered him completely insensible. Had it not been for this injury, he honestly believe that he could have fought for an hour and a half longer. McCoole is still in this city. He has not yet accepted Jim Elliott's challenge.

FROM WASHINGTON

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1867.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The New York *World's* special says: There is reason to believe that in a few days the President will issue an important proclamation of amnesty, supplemental to that issued on the 29th of May, 1865. He may not proclaim universal amnesty, but will enlarge the fourteen classes named in that proclamation. Among the classes excepted by the latter, but which I am assured will be included in the coming proclamation, will be all persons who shall have been military or naval officers of the pretended Confederate States above the rank of Colonel, or below the rank of Brigadier General in the army or Captain in the navy. Also, all persons who acted as heads, presidents, chief of diplomatic officers, or other wise, domestic or foreign agents of the rebel government. Also, who have been engaged in any way in treating, otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities. Other details are yet to be arranged which may delay the issuance of the proclamation for at least a week, but it is probable that it will be decided to pardon all persons except high officials, who may be on bail for trial, before or after conviction.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SICKLES—THE CAUSE THEREOF.

The Cabinet to-day had before them a complete record of the proceedings between General Grant and General Sickles, relative to the latter's course in North Carolina, in interfering with the process issuing from a United States Court, and which eventually led to Sickles' prompt removal by the President. This record it was decided to publish. The correspondence, however, of General Grant, which is spicy and interesting, will not be made public at the same time, though it was decided to do so at a subsequent meeting. It appears from this that when General Sickles' military officers proscribed the execution of a civil process from the United States Court, the United States District Attorney reported the fact to the Attorney General, and General Grant was informed of it. Believing at that time that he had the power to annul or modify the orders from military commanders, General Grant telegraphed to General Sickles to modify his order under which his subordinates obstructed the United States Court, in order to obviate said obstruction in the future.

General Sickles replied to Grant, asking that the latter's order might be held in abeyance until he could explain by mail. When this explanation arrived it appeared to be a plausible statement, showing that the order in protected the people from summary execution for debt, and that it grave great satisfaction to the States of North and South Carolina. Gen. Grant thereupon telegraphs Sickles the important fact that he withdraws his order to him to modify Order No. 10, thus leaving the latter in force.

At this remarkable state of affairs, the United States Marshal of North Carolina steps in and again attempts to serve the civil process, but is resisted by Sickles, by virtue of the ordinance in full effect of his order. These facts were reported here, when the Executive directed the United States District Attorney to procure an indictment against Major Gen. Sickles for a violation of the criminal laws of the United States, in obstructing a United States Court.

General Sickles hearing of this action, telegraphed to General Grant in a spirit of fierce denunciation of the Court, declaring that he, as commander of a military district, created by act of Congress, was not amenable to any Court or Judge, United States Marshal, or United States District Attorney, and intimated that he would answer no indictment found before the civil authorities. It does not appear that Gen. Grant answered this, but it does that the President of the United States gave an order to General Meade to relieve Sickles, and thus vindicated the Judiciary of the Government and secured the execution of a process issued by the highest tribunal of the land. The full correspondence, of which the above is an abstract, will probably be made public in due time.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant has issued the following important order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office,
WASHINGTON, August 30, 1867.

Special Order No. 426.

Commanders of the Military Districts created under the act of March 2, 1867, will make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command.

By command of Gen. GRANT,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal Revenue receipts for the week, $3,675,525.

MILITARY BULLETIN.

Brevet Brigadier General Seth Eastman has been relieved of duty at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and ordered to report to the Secretary of the Interior. Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster's Department, has been assigned as Chief Quartermaster of the Fifth Military District. Captain Charles Johnson, 17th Infantry, Captain Charles Johnson, 17th Infantry, Volunteers, has been mustered out of service.

TREASURY MATTERS.

Assistant Secretary of Treasury Chandler has returned to the city. Four clerks of the higher grades in the Internal Revenue Office, who were appointed to-day from the list of successful first class clerks. It is contemplated to make further changes of the same character in the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1867.

OVERLAND MAIL DELINQUENCIES.

The Postoffice Department has directed inquiry to be made respecting the reported carelessness and abuse of mail matter by the overland mail contractor. In the course of a few days Special Mail Agent Champion will start from Washington for the Plains with a view to correct the reported delinquencies. The contractor, however, desires his allegations and promises to furnish affidavits concerning the firm censure.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The order of Gen. Grant prohibiting the re-appointment by Military District Commanders of civil office of persons removed by themselves or predecessors, is considered merely a notice in advance that he would disapprove such appointments under that clause of the reconstruction act giving to the General of the army the same power of removals and appointments as commanders of military districts, and does not make a new issue between him and the President. There is good authority for asserting that the rumors of difficulties having occurred on this subject are groundless. Gen. Grant gave yesterday evening a parting dinner to Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister.

Health of Memphis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, August 31.—Better health exists at Memphis, and only twenty-three deaths from all diseases are reported for the week ending at noon to-day. None from cholera. The first bale of new cotton was brought in to-day. It classed as low middling, and sold at forty cents.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

STILL ANOTHER SPEECH FROM NAPOLEON.

PARIS, August 31.—Late in the day yesterday Napoleon arrived at Amiens, where he made a few remarks. He considered the enthusiastic receptions which had been everywhere extended to him throughout the country attested the patriotism of the people and confidence in the Government. Alluding briefly to the Mexican question, he did not think French honor had been tarnished or prestige impaired. Late events in Germany had left France tranquil and she would remain so. He was certain the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. In conclusion he expressed a desire for the establishment of more liberal institutions and wider and more active trade, which he assured his enthusiastic listeners he would do his utmost to provide.

PRIZE POEM ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The French Academy awarded the prize of poetry to M. Grenier. The subject of the poem which won the prize is "The Death of Abraham Lincoln."

NOTE TO REPRESENTATIVES—THE SALZBURG MEETING.

PARIS, September 1.—Baron Moustier, Minister of Foreign Agairs, has addressed a circular dispatch to the Diplomatic Representatives of France at European Courts in regard to the existing relations of the Government with other Continental Powers. Alluding to recent events, and particularly to the conference held at Salzburg, M. Moustier declares that this auspicious meeting between the Emperors of France and Austria should be regarded as a fresh pledge for the maintenance of peace in Europe.

RUSSIA.

THE VISIT OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The visit of Admiral Farragut to St. Petersburg, which has been a series of ovations for the distinguished American, has terminated. The United States squadron, headed by the flagship Franklin, with Farragut on board, sailed from Cronstadt to-day. As the fleet passed out of the harbor salutes were fired from the fortifications and returned by the Franklin and other American vessels.

THE HOLY LAND EXCURSIONISTS IN THE CRIMEA.

The American steamer Quaker City has arrived at the Crimea. On Tuesday last the excursionists were received by the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who were attended by the entire Court, including the Governor of the Crimea, and were warmly welcomed to Russia by their Majesties.

ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE SCHOONER YACHT CAPSIZED.

LONDON, August 30.—The little schooner yacht John T. Ford, from Baltimore, was capsized on the 19th of August, when entering the English Channel, by a sudden squall. One person, name not ascertained, was saved.

MADAME RISTORI RETURNING TO AMERICA.

BREST, August 31.—Among the passengers by the steamer Europa, sailing to-day, were Madame Ristori and suite and dramatic company.

DENMARK.

THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

COPENHAGEN, August 31.—The journals of Denmark are discussing the reported proposition of the United States for the purchase of the Island of Saint Thomas. They generally favor the project, and urge the Danish Government to enter into negotiations with the American Government for the sale of the Island.

GERMANY

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The elections which were held in the city on Saturday last for members of the new Parliament of the North German Confederation, resulted in the success of the candidates of the Radical party.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 31—*Evening.*—Consols are steady at 94 9-16; 5-20s, 73½; Illinois Central, 79½; Erie, 39.

LIVERPOOL, August 31—*Evening.*—Cotton closed dull; middling Uplands, 16½d; Orleans, 16½d. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Provisions closed with an advancing tendency on some articles. Cheese advanced 5s 6d, and Beef 2s 6d. Lard and Bacon unchanged. Produce—Tallow is 3d better; closed at 4s 3d. Other quotations unchanged. Rosin and Spirits Turpentine unchanged. Corn 29s 3d. Flour 34s. Wheat—California white 13s 3d.

London markets unchanged.

FRANKFORT, September 1—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds, 77¾ for '62's.

Foreign News by Steamer.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The steamship Hansa, from Southampton on the 20th ult., arrived this morning.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had arrived at Darmstadt on the 19th inst.

King George, of Greece, had arrived in England.

The harvest accounts were quite satisfactory.

The Emperor and Empress of France passed through Lagenau on their return to their way to Salzburg. At the former place they were received with both favorable and unfavorable demonstrations. The Conference of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, having the summer in the Crimea, and were warmly welcomed to Russia by their Majesties.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

ANOTHER "OPINION" FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Justification for the Removal of General Sickles.

CONTUMACY AND CONTEMPT OF LAW HIS OFFENSE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1867.

Acting Attorney General Brinckley, under date of August 24th, submitted to the President a very long opinion in regard to Gen. Sickles' interference with the execution of the judgment of the District Court of United States, Chief Justice Chase presiding, under his Order No. 10. After reciting at length the circumstances of such interference, quoting the paragraph of said order prohibiting the enforcement of judgments or decrees for payment of money on causes of action arising between the 12th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, the Acting Attorney General argues that the Judicial powers of the United States are vested anterior to the laws and decrees by the express provision of the Constitution. A similar grant of jurisdiction to General Courts has been apparently made by Congress such been inserted in his order. The Attorney General refers to the announcement of the Chief Justice that it was incompatible with the authority of the United States Courts to sit where a military authority existed, which could impede its process, and that it was also the opinion of Judge Nelson that no such military authority then existed, that he felt willing to hold that Court. He thinks that this case as one of those not within the provisions of the statute in force for the punishment of persons who obstruct the process of the United States, and simply the case of a high misdemeanor is only contemplated. The Attorney General then proceeds to argue at great length the supremacy of the Courts, and concludes that over military authority, and cites numerous authorities to support this position and to define the limits of such authority. In the showing by them that whenever within the territories of the United States, irrespective of the locality and circumstances, a matter of controversy arises which is properly comprehended under any one of the clauses of the Constitution, and which is in its nature a subject for judicial action, it must go without adjudication, or else must be adjudicated by the Courts to the exclusion of the military power. The organic, it is beyond legislative power. If that could be supposed ever to have made an attempt under color of adjudication of any such case, against the consent of the parties, or in derogation of the power of the Judiciary, to executive power, or to any power or agency whatever. He argues that the action of the military would be wholly ineffectual, unless the result in a proper case was conclusive and binding upon the other branches of the government and the entire body of the citizens. Any other proceedings is a control over the Court, the Judge, and the parties. This would not be interference with the action of the Courts. He argues that Congress cannot abolish the judicial districts, and that its powers cannot go beyond making fixed terms. That in the time, as their wisdom may seem expedient, the organization of the courts and the division of the country into judicial provinces; but having once vested judicial power, which, as we are instructed, is unalterable during the life of the judge cannot have power to vacate a judicial office. He then proceeds to show by citations from acts of Congress establishing and defining the Judicial District of North Carolina, the status by these acts, and the allotment of Judges by the Supreme Court under them. He also cites the oath of office and Constitution of the United States, either of authority or jurisdiction, attaches to District Judges. He argues that the

The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

NAPOLEON AGAIN ABASED.

It has been said that eels rather delight in being skinned, after getting used to the process. How a knowledge of this fact was arrived at we do not know, nor, indeed, have we heard anybody satisfactorily attempt to explain it. The wriggling of the fish, while undergoing the operation, would seem to indicate that the sensation experienced was neither soothing nor agreeable. NAPOLEON III. has clearly learned to take humiliations with greater composure. Habit has enabled him to conceal emotions of displeasure, even if he finds the discipline repulsive. He has learned to take the most unpleasant incidents with undisturbed serenity. He has become nearly as accustomed to humiliations as to his daily meat.

Some years ago, when his prestige was higher than it now is, he drew FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, into what he made appear to be an excellent and profitable enterprise against Mexico. FRANCIS JOSEPH was induced to risk his brother, MAXIMILIAN, some troops, and a little cash in the speculation. NAPOLEON put in a good many troops, a large amount of money, and his reputation for statesmanship, which was colossal. The partnership seemed about as fair as any arrangement could be between robbers. To the world at large NAPOLEON disclaimed ambitious aspirations or expectations. He was only resorting to a summary process for collecting old debts. Having made his levy, however, he concluded to bid off the property and keep it. For a time there was an outward appearance of success. So far as organized resistance on the part of the Mexicans was concerned, he found comparatively small difficulty in overpowering it; but their chronic anarchy proved too much for his resources. He might as well have attempted to ferry on a raft across the universal deluge. After spending many millions he knew not how to share, leaving thousands of his best troops in unhospitable graves, he abandoned MAXIMILIAN to his deplorable fate, and withdrew.

While yet the Austrian flags were draped in mourning, for the slaughter of that chivalrous but unfortunate Prince, NAPOLEON sought an interview with FRANCIS JOSEPH, not for condolence, but to influence his hopes by the proposal of a new adventure. A meeting of the two sovereigns was arranged and accomplished. They met on Austrian territory, appeared arm in arm to the populace, and then sought seclusion and privacy. As the result of their conference, the glad but enigmatic announcement was made that the peace of Germany was secured for many years to come. How so much could come from so little was a mystery that remained to be solved. At last the fact could no longer be concealed that the object and upshot of the conference was to give vitality to the miscarried project of a South-German Confederation, under the headship of Austria. This was a pretty scheme enough for those two Emperors when they first devised it, but when such a plot spoils in launching, there is no use of expending labor or hope upon it afterwards. Like other bad eggs, its first ruin cannot be mended.

How this scheme, if consummated, could secure the peace of Germany, was not explained. To plain common sense it seems most likely to produce further debates, contentions and battles. A great people, animated by a common impulse, seek to be united under one Government, and that of their choosing It would be natural to conclude that the way to secure peace among them would be to withdraw all hindrances to the desired union, so that in the complete gratification of a supreme wish, causes of strife should be eradicated. If, however, one stops to consider the phrase closely, and weigh it in diplomatic balances, the true meaning of it is soon solved. If Germany will only consent to be divided and discordant, France will have no need to make war upon it. Internal alienations will beget a weakness that will make it rather an object of pity than fear.

The misfortune of FRANCIS JOSEPH, as a German prince, consists in this, that the destractions of the empire are essential to the safety of his throne and dynasty. His family, many centuries ago, from ruling a petty Swiss principality, gained the Duchy of Austria and the imperial crown of Germany. With in a century and a half the Electors of Brandenburg, by superior genius, have increased in personal influence and territorial possessions, until at last they have claimed, subordinate to parliamentary forms, the leadership of the empire. The aspect is, that whatever delay may occur, all Germany will yet crystalize around Prussia, leaving FRANCIS JOSEPH and his descendants only their Sclavonic provinces.

Harcly was the fact promulgated that the two Emperors had laid a basis for the permanent peace of Germany before the cable brought information that Bavaria had positively refused to ratify or having anything to do with the proposed arrangement. So NAPOLEON again stands abased. He would like to make an essay at deciding the German problem by adding his sword to the argument; but his fears keep him back. No daring to march in this direct way to the end he seeks, he endeavors to divide Germany against herself, and she indignantly rejects his overtures. His star has evidently paled, and is not likely to be illumined again.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

One need go back no farther than thirty-five years, to the administration of President JACKSON, and he will be surprised to find how imperfectly, even in the best informed circles, the structure, resources and destiny of this continent were understood. The midland regions were almost unknown, and almost no attempts had been made to explore carefully the Rocky Mountains, and the regions stretching thence to the Pacific Ocean. The presence of various Indian tribes, upon their reservations, in the respective States was felt to be an annoyance; or, to express the fact more accurately, the lands thus retained were so intrinsically rich and by the populating of the surrounding districts had become so valuable as to excite the cupidity of the whites. It was resolved, in defiance of plain and undeniable treaty stipulations, and the strongly expressed disinclination of the Indians, that the tribes should be removed out of the way, and their territories brought into market. This was done, with not a little harshness and injustice. They were taken west, and located where it was supposed they would never come in contact with the white race any more. There was a vagueness in these calculations. No precise estimates were made as to the dying out of the aborigines, or as to the progress of settlement westward by the whites, or as to the necessity that might sooner or later arise for establishing lines of travel or other forms of communication across the continent, from sea to sea. Railroads and telegraphs were not. Thoughts of them were doubtless revolving in the minds of inventors in various places; for the age had reached that advancement when these contrivances could not be delayed; and when the times are ripe for the birth of a grand improvement it is commonly seen simultaneously, though with differing degrees of clearness, by individuals widely separated from each other.

When the Indians situated east of the Mississippi were transported west of it, the event was hailed as a national achievement of pith and moment. It was thought a barrier to the spread of civilization was taken out of the way, and that the savages had been hid away where they could enjoy their native wildness unmolesting and unmolested. Alas! for the short-sightedness of statesmen. The discovery of gold in California resulted in an influx of whites which drove the Indians back from the Pacific coast. The perturbations of Europe, and the marvellous prospects of repose and security held out in the United States, soon caused settlements to the Mississippi and beyond. Later auriferous discoveries in the Rocky Mountains have sent swarming thousands thither. The whole continent has been organized into States or Territories. In what were reported a generation ago to be most inaccessible regions, towns have sprung up, blossoming with wealth, culture and refinement. The telegraph already spans the continent, and two railways have been pushed into the heart of the Indian reservations on the way to the western ocean. No wonder the Indians feel they are doomed to extermination, and are fired by desperation to what resistance they can. But they stand face to face with the inevitable, which they may combat, but cannot subdue or turn back.

General SHERMAN has expressed in his vigorous way the sense he feels of the inutility of the Commission ordered by Congress to re-locate the Indians and adjust all differences with them. He thinks the medicine not adapted to the disease; perhaps of a nature to make the distemper worse. While peaceable expedients are thus contemned, he and other commanders make large estimates of the number of troops required for a military settlement of the embroilment. In one district twenty thousand soldiers are required, and the same in another. That less will be demanded for the others does not appear. Meanwhile, the conflict seems to have commenced, and in earnest.

That the nation is not in a condition to meet easily these fresh expenditures of men and money is manifest. The wounds of the rebellion still gape. Its burdens press upon the shoulders of all the people. The taxes, national, state and local, already surpass in amount those of any other nation. This Indian war threatens to make them heavier, to create a necessity for new issues of legal tender notes or for additional concessions to capitalists, which would be likely to result in sending gold up to a considerably higher premium than it now brings. This aspect of affairs imposes a necessity for the largest circumspection on the part of General SHERMAN and his subordinates, and the highest wisdom on the part of the authorities at Washington.

Villainous Affair.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Pana, Ill., yesterday, on account of an attempted rape on a young lady by the name of Lizzie Simpson, of high respectability. She arrived in the train from the north about dark, and desired to go to her brother about two and a half miles west from there. Entirely unacquainted and alone, she was singled out by some young men employed at the depot as the subject for their intrigues. By various pretexts and arguments she was detained until twelve o'clock at night in the room of one Jas. Roberts, during which time she was grossly insulted. Returning to the ladies' room in the station house, she was prevailed upon by one of the night watchmen to take a sofa in the baggage room, where he said she could rest undisturbed until the three o'clock train arrived going west. Falling asleep on the sofa, she awoke somet ime afterward and found herself in the embrace of a young would be seducer by the name of Willis Sumner, also employed as a watchman, who was making all efforts to accomplish his villainous purpose, but by vigorous efforts she relieved herself from his clutches after her garments were much torn. Her cries attracted the attention of the first watchman, named James Fleming, who came in, and under pretended offer of sympathy she was subjected to further undue familiarities on his part. She finally in great distress of mind escaped from these fellows when the morning train arrived.

The three young men were all promptly arrested the same morning, on the arrival of the brother of the young lady. Sumner was held to bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and in default of security will go to jail. The other two were brought before the City Court and fined heavily for their conduct, and will doubtless be discharged from employment. The citizens are unanimous in denouncing this outrage, and in expressing their sympathy for the lady, while connections are numerous in this county and State, and include, among others, the distinguished Bishop Simpson. No efforts will be spared to bring the offenders to justice, and a repetion of such outrages prevented hereafter.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE amount of the Washington Treasury balance of gold and currency, which we published in our telegraphic news a day or two ago, has elicited considerable attention, as it throws light on the extensive sales of gold and bonds which have taken place during the last two or three weeks. The gold balance in the Treasury, according to the statement, is $83,639,000, against $103,000,000 on the 1st instant. As the receipts from customs since July 1 have been $26,353,000, the receipts in August must have reached $13,000,000, which, added to the balance of $103,000,000, making $116,000,000 as the amount of gold that would now be in hand if none had been sold or disbursed. As the gold on hand instead of being $116,000,000 is under $94,000,000, there is a deficit of $22,000,000, which must have been most of it sold, as the interest paid out has not probably exceeded $2,000,000. The New York *Post* says:

"It is, however, difficult to believe that Mr. McCulloch has sold twenty millions of gold, the general impression being that the sales have not exceeded twelve or fifteen millions. The remaining five millions are perhaps to be accounted for by the gold certificates being allowed to accumulate here, and by the peculiar method in which the accounts are kept between the New York office and the Department at Washington. If fifteen millions of gold have been sold at an average of 140, the currency in the Treasury must have been increased $21,000,000.

"The currency balance on the 1st of August was seventy-two millions; since which the receipts from internal revenue have been about fourteen millions; and from the sale of gold, as estimated above, twenty-one millions; giving a total of one hundred and seven millions as the amount which would now be in the treasury after deducting the disbursements. But those disbursements have evidently been heavy, as the currency balance is very little over fifty-one millions. Hence fifty-six millions of currency must on this showing have been paid out during the first twenty-six days of the month.

"Of this aggregate of money twenty-two millions, as is computed, have been paid out for seven-thirties and for interest; twenty-five millions for compound notes, and nine millions for the government requisitions from the War Department and elsewhere."

The customs receipts of gold at New York range at from five hundred thousand to six hundred thousand dollars daily, and the sales of gold from the Treasury are about the same amount. This keeps the market for cash gold easy. The redemption of August compounds at New York is light this week—not more than a quarter of a million daily, while at Boston and Philadelphia both the amounts scarcely equal half that sum. There will be no further considerable redemptions until the October notes fall due, and it is not improbable that part of these will be made in the new 3 per cent. legal tender certificates of deposit.

THE New York *Times* remarks that the Japanese seem to be a hopeful people and trusting; at any rate the conjuring companies which have lately left that close-locked land seemed to have the most implicit faith in their ability to conjure much cash out of the pockets of the "outside barbarians," meaning us. Without waiting advices from the first installment which came out, or seemingly caring to hear whether they had failed or succeeded, several other troops have also girded up their gorgeous silken skirticoats and set out for Yankee land. There are now four full companies in America, and another one on the sea, besides all of whom there is a very respectable representation of fan-flourishing Japs in Ludlow street jail, on a little matter, of alleged embezzlement. If things go on at this rate we may soon hope to see the real genuine old Tycoon dancing a tight-rope, spinning tops and swallowing swords for our delectation, while a dozen or so first class Damios accompany his agile achievements with appropriate music on the national drum and two-stringed guitar.

Diamond Cut Diamond—Arrest of a Suburban Burglar—A Singular Case.

About the 15th inst., two persons appeared in Kingston, New York, and became acquainted with the fast men of that town, when they disbursed considerable funds in the procurement of liquid rearshments. After a few days of such enjoyment, this hospitable pair threw off the mask, and expressed a desire to effect burglary, where rich plunder would reward the risk and danger. The person to whom this scheme was broached was also informed by them that no doubt the safe in the office of the American Express Company would yield a handsome "pot," and they agreed to give him a share in the proceeds of a burglary provided he helped. At the same time that he consented the Kingstonian gave information of the plot to the sheriff, when every preparation was made, and a man who sleeps in the office of the Express Company was introduced, who received an offer of half the proceeds of the robbery on condition that he should lay out of the way. Through him the burglars obtained an impression of the safe key, but the sheriff afterwards decided that the burglars should not have been permitted to take the impression, and they be made to return it. Accordingly, the man informed them that they must return the key and brake the safe open, remarking, "you can easily open it, and it will serve to throw suspicion away from me." The burglars returned the key at once, when the Kingston worn innocently believed that no second key would be made. The night of the 20th inst. was fixed upon for the burglary, and that afternoon all of the money packages were removed from the safe by the agent who substituted two bogus packages representing over $60,000. The envelopes in reality containing almanacs and waste paper, and after dark the Sheriff placed his posse in ambush. The gang arrived at midnight and entered the building unnoticed by the officers, though the signal agreed upon—waiving a handkercnief—was given by the express employe. Suffice it to the burglars had a duplicate key, and so gained easy possession of the bogus deposits, when they compelled the expressman to go with them for a short distance, and so escaped arrest. A reward of $300 was offered by the authorities, and last night Detectives Radford and Kelso succeeded in arresting George Roberts, whom they profess to have run to earth in the most approved fashion, and will produce sufficient evidence to warrant his committal for trial.

Female Clerks.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* makes complaint against the female clerks in that city. The correspondent says: "One day last week I went with my wife to over twenty dry goods and trimming stores to match certain colors. In a majority of these we were treated uncivilly and sometimes with downright rudeness. The following ill treatment—as we should call it—I saw inflicted upon her by women clerks. Three pointed to another part of the store without answering a word; one snapped out 'No,' with a toss of her head; one kept on chatting with a young man and never looked to see if anybody was waiting; another chatted away even after she was plainly asked for some article, as though she did not hear; one (in a circulating library) kept on reading to a friend some funny passage, three minutes after she was spoken to; and one, on a word being said as to the quality of a ribbon, declared that 'if a dollar had been asked, it would have been all right.' Now if some of these women clerks had been young men, I should have jerked them over their counters and pulled their noses and cuffed their ears after the style of correcting saucy boys and girls thirty years ago. But as they belong to the gentler sex, myself and wife choked down our vexation and walked off in search of polite attendants in retail stores."

The Mormons in Minnesota.

At Battle Lake, which is called the most charming in Minnesota, six miles south of Otter Tail, between Battle and Clitheral Lakes, is a settlement of Jo. Smith Mormons, consisting of 18 families. They occupy 1,600 acres of choice land, all well fenced and stocked, and well cultivated. Their land is an average of one mile in width, and is divided into farms extending across from side to side, each family occupying a seperate farm. The barbarous and outrageous system of polygamy is not practiced or tolerated here, be it noted to the credit of this quiet and industrious settlement, who have thus banded together and secluded themselves that they might enjoy their religion undisturbed; and they will certainly be permitted to do so long as there is nothing in their practice to offend decency or the public taste.

Talking to the Point.

As an illustration of the pointed style of some of the preaching at the Williamsville, Ct., Camp Meeting, a correspondent of the Hartford *Post* gives the following: One of the preachers, Tuesday afternoon, had occasion to refer to the bad condition of the sinner and the willingness of God to forgive him, no matter how vile. Said he, "There sits brother P——, who used to be one of the meanest men in this section of the country, but the grace of God took hold of him and shook him all to pieces." At this unity "amen" was indulged in by the congregation, and the voice of the man referred to rang clear and loud above the rest.

A CHEAP WAY

OF GOING TO SARATOGA SPRINGS, by going to FLEMING'S Drug Store, where you can procure the water direct from the Springs every week, at the very low price of fresh supply of the Kentucky

BLUE LICK WATER,
BLUE LICK WATER,
BLUE LICK WATER,

Sold by the barrel at the very lowest rates. Received direct from the springs this day.

SOLD AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,
Corner of the Diamond, Near Fourth
se2:w7w

TORTURE.

Who would endure the torture arising from Chills and Fever, when it can be easily cured?

Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a trifle?

Who would wander like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment they may be prostrated?

Who would be a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants?

Who would live this life of agony when the great alterative and tonic,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

can be obtained at the nearest village. This long established and justly renowned medicine has never been known to fail in a single case, and none but the foolish and the wilfully blind fail to procure it at once, and thereby escape the excuciating of the most eminent physicians, as well as all cases from every other part of the country. To those who doubt its many virtues, all we say is, TRY IT and judge for yourselves.

Every day letters pour in upon us, testifying to its great efficacy in curing Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Languor, Nausea, and similar ills.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which had been advised to "let alone" on account o a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten on my lungs. I knew that the popular m de of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to a discharge which I was constrained to believe was a salutary provision of nature to get rid of my morbid condition in the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying to the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies an vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, C——.

Dr. Keyser's consultation ooms are No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

NEW FALL GOODS.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF seasonable goods, suitable for the CUSTOM TRADE.

B. B. NORRIS, Merchant Tailor,
au31:w67 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

NOTICE.—Parties about to erect SMALL DWELLING HOUSES, will find it to their advantage to purchase a block of frame buildings, which are to be removed off the premises on the corner of Fourth and Watson streets. Apply soon on the premises, or of JOHN O'KEEFE, No. 50 Congress st. au31:w6

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

A MALE TEACHER, of experience and first class qualifications, desires a situation. References satisfactory. Please state salary and length of term. Address

M. L. S., Allegheny P. O., Pa.
au31:w3d&T

BELTING! BELTING!—Leather Belting, of the best quality; also, Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose, Gaskets, &c., of all sizes and best quality, and lowest prices. Lace leather and rivets always on hand.

J. A. H. PHILLIPS,
6 and 38 St. Clair street.

GERMAN SOAP.—25 bxs. Proctor & Gamble's Mottler German Soap, just received and for sale by the box or at retail, by

JOHN A. BENSHAW,
au31 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

DRIED BEEF.—Cincinnati s. C. Beef, of the celebrated "Star" brand; also smoked Beef Tongues, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. BENSHAW.
au31

"THAT TENNESSEE FLOUR."—Two car loads "Broadway," for sale by
au31 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE to the HOLDERS OF
BOUNTY BONDS,
Issued by the School Board of the First Ward, City of Allegheny.

Parties holding Bonds numbered as follows: 24, 29, 58, 70, 71, 97, 103, are hereby notified to present them to S. P. SMITH, Esq., for redemption, as they will cease to bear interest from this date.

By order of the School Board.
Rev. J. B. CLARK, President.
C. W. BENNEY, Secretary.
Allegheny, Sept. 2, '67. se3:n2s

TRIMMINGS,
Just Received.

Bead Fringes, Gimps and Galloons;
Guipure Laces, new patterns;
Velvet Ribbons, choice colors;
Bead Buttons, etc., at

F. H. EATON'S,
No. 17 FIFTH STREET.
se2

STEAM TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
TWICE A WEEK.
THE INMAN LINE,
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY—carrying U. S. Mails. Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France. Apply at the Company's Secretary on, or before sailing, at
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.:
Or, WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
Adams Express Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SCHOOL BOOKS!
SCHOOL BOOKS!
A full assortment of all the
STANDARD SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
TEXT BOOKS,
Used in the Schools and Colleges of Pittsburgh and vicinity. For sale,
Wholesale and Retail, by
KAY & COMPANY,
65 WOOD STREET.
(Lafayette Building.) se2

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER,

Of every description, among which the following are the most prominent:

CANISTER POWDER.

Electric Sporting, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, in 1 lb. cans.	
American Sporting, in oval,	1 "
Duck Shooting, Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4, oval,	1 "
Indian Rifle,	" 1 "
Kentucky Rifle,	" ½ "
Kentucky Rifle,	" ¼ "

KEG POWDER.

American Sporting, in metal kegs of 6½ pounds.	
Duck Sporting,	" 6½ "
Kentucky Rifle,	" 25 "
Kentucky Rifle,	" 12½ "
Kentucky Rifle, in wood or metal,	25 "
Deer Powder,	25 "
Blasting Powder, Mining F, FF, FFF, in wood or metal cans, of 12 lbs.	
Cotton Safety Fuse.	
Hemp Safety Fuse.	
Simple or Double Tape Water Proof Fuse.	
Submarine Instantaneous Fuse—will ignite a blast under 50 feet water.	

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 104 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.
se2

BLANKS IN BANKRUPTCY.
BONDS AND WARRANTS,
For Treasurers and Collectors of School Boards.
ATTORNEYS' AND ALDERMAN'S BLANKS,
PRINTED AND FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN,
Corner of Wood and Third Sts.
au31:w69

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
Offer a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS,
Embroideries,
REAL LACES, Etc.,
To which they invite the attention of buyers.
au30

AMERICAN WATCHES.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Fine Gold and Silver Watches,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, &c.,
At the lowest prices. The public are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch repairing promptly attended to, at
W. WILSON'S,
No. 54 FOURTH STREET,
Two doors above Market street. se4:wkwp

PITTSBURGH
CITY LAUNDRY.
All kinds of washing done with promptness and dispatch. The Laundry Rooms will rented for and delivered all clothes free of extra charge. Leave orders in fore ten o'clock in the morning to have them attended to same day. Orders left at the following places will be promptly attended to:
Jos. Abel, cor. Fifth and Grant sts.
Goldsmith's Hoop Skirt Store, 49 Market st.
Cool & Clancy, cor. Federal & Ohio, Allegh'y.
Putnam & House, 72 Fifth street.
R. M. N. Goldsmith, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.
Office, No. 4 ST. CLAIR ST.
jy21:w6m

NOTICE to BRASS FOUNDERS.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of Allegheny, August 29th, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and putting up the NAMES OF STREETS AND THE NUMBERS OF THE HOUSES IN THE FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS.
The plate to be of the same kind as those now in use. Bonding time for the completion of the work limited to six months.
R. B. FRANCIS,
City Controller.
au6:d11

1,500 CUBIC YARDS OF
GRAVEL.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of Allegheny, August 26th, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, September 5th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for covering the new Wharf between the Smithfield Street Bridge and the Alley with Gravel, to a depth of at least four inches. The estimated quantity required is 1,500 cubic yards.
R. B. FRANCIS,
City Controller.
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2, 1867.
THE ASSESSMENTS for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of
ELM STREET.
From Wylie to Bedford, are now ready for examination, and will remain in this office, West Market Building, until THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, when they will be placed in the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE,
se2:w77 City Engineer.

MORTON'S ALLEY.—We, the undersigned, Viewers appointed to assess damages and benefits for the opening of MORTON'S ALLEY, Second ward, Allegheny, from its present terminus to Montgomery avenue, will meet on the premises, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19th, at 3 o'clock p. m., to fulfill the duties of our appointment.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES GRAHAM,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.
au31:w68

THOS. CARLIN,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa., manufacturers of ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Choice Wines and Liquors,
NO. 55 N. E. Cor. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND,
au29 Allegheny City, Pa.

FRUIT JAR EMPORIUM.
TWELVE DIFFERENT STYLES,
Self-sealers and the Common, best in the market. Superior Fruit Wax and Moulded Jelly Tumblers.
J. P. SMITH & CO.,
au27 149 Liberty street foot of Fifth.

FOR SALE.—A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, doing a good business; dwelling attached; first class location. Best of reasons for selling. This is an extraordinary opportunity for any one seeking a business location, as the situation is first class; the fixtures complete, and business established. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Address "INVALID," Commercial office. au27:e6

FOR RENT.
FOUR ROOMS,
Or the whole of the third story over the Western Savings Bank, 59 Fourth street. Rooms are newly fitted up, and will be rented together or separately. au27:d1

LARGE BUILDING TO LET.—That large Factory, formerly
Ayers's Building,
And lately occupied by Packiner & Irwin, on Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty streets. Very suitable for storage. Enquire of
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
au31:w67 25 Fifth street.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
Made from Kentucky White Wheat, (new crop,) for sale at lowest market rates, at
FRANCIS'S TEA MART,
No. 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Terms cash. Goods delivered free. au29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWINING'S
Boarding and Day School,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 2024 MOUNT VERNON STREET, Philadelphia.

This school is located in the most healthy and handsome part of the city. A large house, with all modern conveniences, and fitted up for twenty scholars only. All the branches of a thorough English education, with Music, Drawing and the French and German languages, will be taught in the most proficient manner.

REFERENCE—All MR. TWINING'S former patrons in Pittsburgh.

A pamphlet Prospectus of the School will be sent upon application by letter.
se2:m76:d&T

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.
Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,
Manufacturers & Importers of
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &c.,
337 LIBERTY STREET,
Cor. Wayne,
One Square Below Union Depot,
PITTSBURGH.
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FOR SALE.
PLANING MILL
AND
BOX FACTORY.

The ENTERPRISE PLANING MILL, situated on the Morris and Butler streets, on line of Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, is offered for sale, together with all the Machinery contained therein, consisting of WOODWARD PLANER, SURFACING MACHINES, CIRCULAR RIP and CROSS CUT and UPRIGHT SAWS, and all kinds of WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

Also, two valuable HORSES, suitable for Steam Fire Engine.

Also, two WAGONS, one a large Box Wagon and the other for hauling lumber.

Also, 30,000 FEET POPLAR BOARDS AND PLANK;
2,200 FEET OAK,
4,700 FEET MAPLE,
1,700 FEET SYCAMORE,
4,800 FEET CHERRY PINE
And a variety of other material.

Any party wishing to engage in the Planing Mill or Box business, a rare opportunity is offered. The mill and machinery are now first class, and in perfect order.

FOR TERMS, APPLY TO
THOMAS N. MILLER,
Assignee,
Atlas Works, Morton st., Ninth ward.
se3:d7:MWF

10 PER CENT. OFF.
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1st,
DENNISON & HECKERT,
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET,
Will make a
Special Discount
OF TEN PER CENT.
On all Cash Sales.
au27
10 PER CENT. OFF.
10 PER CENT. OFF.

THE AMERICAN HALL
AND FOUNTAIN GARDENS,
Corner Carson and Brown Streets, East Birmingham.
F. BOSWORTH & CO., Prop'rs.
This beautiful and pleasant resort having recently changed hands, the present proprietors are prepared to entertain their friends with the choicest WINES, ALES, BEER, LIQUORS, CIGARS, EATABLES, &c.
A grand First Balcony Serenade every Saturday evening. Birmingham Cars pass the door every ten minutes.
au27:w63

H. ROHBOCK,
TEACHER OF
PIANO AND ORGAN,
Informs the public that after ten years' most successful teaching at the Female College, he has RESIGNED his position there, in order to devote his entire time to his larger business class of private pupils. He will, therefore, be able to accommodate all persons who may apply to him, and not disappoint any. Organ pupils will receive instructions on the PEDAL BASS ORGAN, with two banks of KEYS and twelve stops, the largest and most complete instrument made by Messrs. & Hinds, Mr. H. ROHBOCK, who taught for eight years at the College, will refer to any families for whom he has given instruction. No. 31 PENN STREET, two doors below third street.
au29:e18

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Aug. 30th, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for grading and paving
HIGH STREET, from Irwin to Grant avenue.
OHARA STREET, from Chestnut street to Madison avenue.
CONVENT ALLEY.
Also, for grading JEFFERSON STREET, from Seaver street to Federal street.
Also, for building and putting down Star stone crossings on BEAVER STREET, at its intersection with Monterey avenue.
The attention of contractors is called to the ordinance in relation to contracts passed August 22d, 1867; also the fact that the sidewalks on High street shall be fifteen feet wide, and that said street must be completed by December 1st, 1867.
R. B. FRANCIS,
City Controller.
au29:e3

BRICK! BRICK!
THE CHARTIERS VALLEY
BRICK COMPANY
Are prepared to furnish
BRICK,
In small or large quantities, at a REDUCED PRICE. A large stock on hand at the Chartiers Yard, corner of 21ST and FOURTH STREETS, and near David Steen's Coal Yard.
S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.
au19:d20

NEW
PAPER HANGINGS,
NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
No. 107 Market Street.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
au25

THE PITTSBURGH
Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.
THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.
Office, over the Peoples' National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.
H. RICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD,
Vice President and Treasurer.

GRAIN DRILLS,
FANNING MILLS,
PORTABLE CROSS CUT WOOD SAWING MACHINES
Straw Cutters,
AT 319 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Or at the Works in COLUMBIANA, OHIO.
W. W. WALLACE.
au28

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
FRENCH BURR SMUT MACHINES, the best Wheat cleaner and Bran & Shorts dresser in use.
PORTABLE FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.
BOLTING CLOTHS, all numbers; best quality.
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
MILL IRONS, CASTINGS AND MILL FURNISHING, at
319 LIBERTY STREET,
W. W. WALLACE.
au28

STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE WORKS.—Every variety of Marble and Slate Mantles on hand, made to order. Beautiful Slate Mantles at twenty per cent. less than they have ever been sold in this city. This is the only place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are made. All kinds of Marble work done at short notice.
319 LIBERTY STREET,
W. W. WALLACE.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 20, 1867. au28:e4:d&F

GEO. O. CLARK.....J. H. WATKINS.....D. P. RAY
IRON CITY BELT WORKS.
GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned
Leather Belting.
No. 4?0 LIBERTY ST., (2d floor,) opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
jy18:d&T

CHOICE BEDDING PLANTS.
A very large stock of
Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, &c.,
In bloom, at the Oakland Greenhouses.
JOHN B. & A. MURDOCH,
Send for a catalogue. au31:w2

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,
152 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
(Fourth door above Diamond.)
Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery
AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods. je14:a

PERRY BONHAM,
PUMP MAKER,
And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TURNED WORK, No. 33 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.
N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of LOG PUMPS. jy26:d70

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.—The best and only Wringer that is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. For sale by the sole agents for Allegheny county.
J. & E. PHILLIPS,
au3 2 and 3 St. Clair street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1867.
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
A Very Large and Choice Stock of
NEW GOODS!
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS
IS INVITED, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
se2

THE OLD, ORIGINAL
TEA STORE!
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
Young Hyson,
Old Hyson,
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Eng. Breakfast,
Congos,
Souchong,
Oolong,
Old Country Black,
And Japan
TEAS,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.
No. 20 Fifth Street.
au31:e

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!
A FEW AVARICIOUS AND UNPRINCIPLED FLOUR DEALERS in and around Pittsburgh, are now purchasing second-hand sack, and filling them with flour, filling them with an inferior quality, and selling it as our Flour. Finding it difficult to procure the quantity of second-hand sacks, they are now trying to get the sack maker here to make and print a sack for them.

To prevent this fraud, we are now putting our sacks, and sealing them with a printed label, with name of firm and date of manufacture.

As we keep a register of the Flour made each day, and the kind of Wheat used, we are at all times enabled to know the quality of Flour made.

LOOK OUT FOR SHORT WEIGHTS!

Some of the dealers who are filling the sacks, are putting up not over weights to some over equal to sixty pounds per barrel, making fully one dollar per barrel loss to the consumer.

A REWARD OF $50.00

Will be paid for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of any person engaged in this fraudulent business.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
PEARL MILL.
THOMAS BAIRD.

BURKE & BARNES,
Fire Proof Salamander Safe,
VAULT DOOR, STEEL LINED BURGLAR PROOF SAFE, AND
IRON WINDOW SHUTTER MANUFACTORY,
129 & 131 Third St.,
Between Wood and Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hear the follow additional recommendation of the fire proof qualities of our safes:

BALTING AND PACKING OFFICE OF

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S,

Buyers will find the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, of

Straw and Millinery Goods;
Ribbons, Flowers, Frames;
Embroideries, Laces;
Handkerchiefs, White Goods;
Gloves, Hosiery, Woolen Goods;
Hoop and Balmoral Skirts;
Yarns, Worsteds;
Furnishing Goods;
Paper Collars;
Fancy Goods and Notions;

AND AT POPULAR PRICES!

WE ARE ALSO RECEIVING

NEW GOODS,

And will have all the latest NOVELTIES. Call and examine, at

77 and 79 Market Street.

☞ Agents for HALL & MANNING'S SPOOL COTTON. au23:no0

FIRST ARRIVAL!

OF

FALL GOODS!

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BEAD GIMPS AND BUTTONS.
BEAD NECKLACES, BEADED BELTS.
GUTTA PERCHA PASS, something new.
BUCKLES AND BRACELETS,
BOGWOOD AND CORAL SETS,
LADIES' SATCHELS.
GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS.
HAMBURG WORK.
JACONET EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
THREAD EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
MALTESE COLLARS,
CRAPE COLLARS, new styles.
TRIMMING RIBBONS.
50 doz. TUCKED HANDK'F'S, 25 cents each.
MORRISON'S "STAR" SHIRTS, a full line.

Together with our Summer Stock of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS generally!

We Offer to Buyers, Wholesale and Retail

At the Very Lowest Prices.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
78 & 80 MARKET STREET.
au22

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.

A NEW LOT, VERY CHEAP, OF

MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
SUPER ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, new Styles.
FRENCH CORSETS, new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS, new shape.

We have just opened a superior lot of

Ladies' Promenade Satchels, and Gents' Traveling Bags,

Of the best quality and most popular styles. We invite special attention to our new lot of

English Cotton Hosiery and English and French Made

GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt,

And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, at LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.

No. 87 Market Street.

New Calicos for 12½c.

Bleached Muslins for 12½c.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 50.

New Dark Chintz, 50c.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

au15:n30

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON
au23:n30

DRUGGISTS.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist

87 *Wood Street,*

(Opposite the St. Charles Hotel.)

Dealer in DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

Proprietor of Dr. SARGENT'S celebrated Female PILLS, COUGH SYRUP, CHOLERA CURE, &c. myl1

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Grass, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

[Successors to E. R. EULGER, Agent,]

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON
au23:n30

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GEORGE A. KELLY,

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87 *Wood Street,*

(Opposite the St. Charles Hotel.)

Dealer in DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

Proprietor of Dr. SARGENT'S celebrated Female PILLS, COUGH SYRUP, CHOLERA CURE, &c. myl1

JAMES B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Scrap Iron, Light Iron,

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON.

ROPE, &c.

Corner Anderson Street and River Avenue, Allegheny City.

CANDIDATES.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

J. J. ALBIETZ,

Of Borough of Lawrenceville, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Union County Republican Convention.

au27:n27

FOR ASSEMBLY.

JUDGE BROWN,

Of Ross township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to nomination of the Republican Convention of Allegheny County.

au23:n13

FOR ASSEMBLY.

THOMAS PENNEY,

Of McKeesport, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to nomination by the Republican County Convention.

au20:n20:d&T

ICE CREAM, EATING, &c.

WILLIAMSON'S

DINING ROOMS,

No. 36 Market St.,

(Between Second and Third Streets,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class Eating House. The choicest of everything the market affords will be served up at all hours of the day or night.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS, second floor.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

☞ The highest market price paid for all kinds of seasonable game. le19:n72

JAMES B. YOUNGSON,

No. 200 Wylie Street,

Respectfully informs all those who are in want of anything in his line that he has opened a first class

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

At the above number. Fresh BREAD & CAKES of all descriptions, on hand. Also, FRUITS, NUTS, &c. Splendid ICE CREAM ROOM, refitted up in style. Special attention given to furnishing Private Parties, Dinners and Picnics with ICE CREAM, CAKES and FRUIT.

☞ FRESH BREAD morning and evening.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.

P. H. M'GUIRE,

No. 89 FIFTH STREET, above Smithfield, opposite the Methodist Church. ICE CREAM, SODA WATER, FANCY CAKES, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

☞ Parties and private families supplied at short notice and reasonable terms. le19:n

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with Ice Cream.

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,

At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER,

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

je28:m9

PAINTERS.

WESLEY COULTER.....JOHN LANE.

COULTER & LANE,

House and Sign Painters,

No. 100 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh,

(Opposite Cathedral.)

GLASS CARDS done to order.

W. R. ROWLAND.....W. K. HARRIS.

ROWLAND & HARRIS,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 64 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.

CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

J. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 133 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Graining, Glazing and Gilding

NEATLY EXECUTED.

MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, ZINC, &c. jy28:n19

P. R. HUTCHINSON.....R. J. HEPBURN.

HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 88 PENN'A AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.

JOHN F. CLULEY,

House and Sign Painter,

Has removed to

No. 134 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

my9:n97 Opposite the old stand.

ROBERT M'COWAN.....JNO. SNYDER.

M'COWAN & SNYDER,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS. AND GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 65, North side of Diamond, Allegheny.

Commercial and glass signs made to order.

Orders respectfully notified and promptly executed. Mixed Paints, Window Glass and Putty constantly on hand. au18:n3

CARPENTERS. BUILDERS.

WM. J. DICK,

Carpenter and Builder,

NO. 34 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.,

Opposite High street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Residence, No. 10 Grant street.

Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted. au20:n67:nwy

C. YOEST.....G. P. YOEST, Foreman.

YOEST BROTHERS,

House Carpenters and Builders.

All kinds of Jobbing and Building promptly attended to. Orders left at No. 420 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, and No. 13 PEARL ST., Bloomfield, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. FRANCIS.....SAM'L FRANCIS.

J. & S. FRANCIS,

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

Contracts taken for Buildings, Store Fronts, and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Mill Framing for Foundries and Shops, of all descriptions.

Nos. 266 and 268 Robinson St., Allegheny City, Pa.

17:n44

Z. H. PALMER,

House Builder and Carpenter.

Office, corner of BARKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY.

☞ Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. jy9:n25

HOUSE BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

BUILDING AND REPAIRS promptly attended to

FURGESON & BECK,

au19: 17 Smithfield street.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

NEW FALL GOODS,

JUST RECEIVING, AT

M'CORD & CO.'S,

No. 131 Wood St.

A very large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

All the new styles for the FALL SALES, selling at THE LOWEST PRICES. au13

HATS! HATS!

W. P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

At No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Have one of the very best retail stocks of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

In the city, and constantly in receipt of all that is new, as soon as they can be "expressed." Every attention given to retailing, exclusively. au17:n48

LIVERY STABLES.

MERCHANTS'

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.

NOS. 141 AND 142 THIRD STREET,

(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses.

THOMAS MORELAND.....DANIEL M. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

425 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Particular attention to furnishing Hearse and Carriages for funerals. Horses kept at livery. my3:y85

H. B. MILLER, Bazaar, Livery and SALE STABLES. Also, Furnishing Undertaker. All kinds of Coffins, &c., at the lowest rates, kept constantly on hand. CARSON STREET, between Ormsby and Denman streets, Birmingham. Horses, Carriages and new Buggies for hire. Hearses and Carriages always in readiness for Funerals. Horses kept at Livery by the day, week or year, and attended to in the best manner. Private families furnished with the safest Horses and most elegant Carriages. Stables kept open all hours of the day and night. my3:y82

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

DYER AND SCOURER,

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed.

KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISCHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

No. 63 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods returned in two weeks. Goods kept subject to the owner twelve months. my11:n33

The Pittsburgh Gazette

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Black Counterfeiting Case—The Defendant Convicted on Both Indictments.

In the United States District Court, Saturday forenoon at ten o'clock, the case of Robert M. Black, of Washington county, charged in two indictments with having in his possession and passing counterfeit legal tender notes, was resumed.

W. D. Moore, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, began the argument to the jury. He first sought to disabuse the minds of the jury of any false conception which might have arisen from the remarks of Mr. Linn, in his opening address for the defense. He had said that his prosecution of Robert Black was at the instance of Alexander Moffitt, in order to affect the conspiracy case pending against him in another Court. It had pleased the gentleman (Mr. Linn) to characterize Moffitt as one of the most miserable and despicable of mankind, and to insinuate that he had connived at the absence of William Dawson, in whose presence here the Government much desired to prosecute certain cases. This man, Dawson was "one of the most miserable and despicable of mankind," and Mr. Moore repelled the idea that Moffitt had procured his absence. He (Mr. Moore) said there had been a most damnable conspiracy of counterfeiters against Moffitt, simply because he had endeavored to bring to justice some of their number. But yesterday the arrest of a Government witness had been procured by them, on the oath of a disreputable woman, with a view to affect the case for the Government. The conspirators, feeling their guilt, were in trepidation, and a determination, marked with relentless persistency through a number of years. The torch of the incendiary had been applied in the pursuance of their conspiracy, and from a position of comparative independence Moffitt had been made a poor man, the result of his efforts to bring to justice counterfeiters. He (Mr. Moore) would say to the conspirators, and they were in the court room, and saw and heard him, that they might well tremble, for it was as certain as fate that they would sooner or later take the present place of the object of their solicitude, Robert Black, the defendant. Passing to the evidence in the case, Mr. Moore closely analyzed it, and argued that a clear case of guilt had been made out, if witnesses for the government were believed. Black, it had been shown, had not only been a "shover," but the inference was reasonable that he was a "wholesale dealer" in counterfeit money. At the close of his address Mr. Moore made some allusion to Isaac Thompson, stating that he had furnished the means for the defense, and was connected with the conspiracy to which reference had been made. As it was, too, Mr. M. believed, who had procured the absence of Dawson.

Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., followed on behalf of the defence. Referring to the "outside allusions" of Mr. Moore, he said that Isaac Thompson, who had been assailed, stood as fair for honesty in the community where he resided as Mr. Moore did anywhere on God's footstool. Mr. Marshall said he knew whereof he spoke, and that the jury knew him. Alexander Moffit, to sustain whose character Mr. Moore had said the government would not deign to call fifty witnesses which they could have produced, was a "liar, a perjurer and a counterfeiter," and, as in the case of Isaac Thompson, Mr. Marshall said he knew whereof he spoke, and was responsible for what he said. Moffit was indicted for the infamous offense of conspiracy, and because Robert Black had appeared as a witness against him in that case, he had been prosecuted, Moffit himself arresting him, and he was now on trial, the Government assisting "Moffit and his thieves" to procure a conviction.

[It seemed to us, in listening to their scourging remarks concerning Moffit and Thompson, that it might have been proper for the counsel, Messrs. Moore and Marshall, to have spoken whereof they knew on the witness stand. Mr. Moore, however, called off, gave the provocation, and Mr. Marshall saw fit not to interrupt him, or make any objection, talking that by replying in the same style of "argument" he could best help the case for the defense. These are days of degeneration.—Ed.]

In conclusion Mr. Marshall said the stream of public justice had been polluted, in this case, by Alex. Moffit, than whom a greater scoundrel did not existen the broad acres of the Commonwealth. He had followed the defendant Black for months, and by his money was endeavoring to procure his conviction, whilst the counsel, (Mr. Marshall) believed, as he believed in his existence, that he was innocent.

R. B. Carnahan, the District Attorney, closed the argument to the jury. Alluding to what had been said about the prosecution being a counter prosecution to that for conspiracy against Moffit in the Quarter Sessions, Mr. Carnahan, after giving a history of the case, (substantially as given in the above) a few days since, said the present trial had nothing whatever to do with that in the other court. It was brought up for consideration by him, in pursuance of his duty as a Government officer. He was the representative of Moffit, who was not considered in the case. Mr. Carnahan referred to this outside matter only to relieve the jury from any obscurity concerning it which might have been impressed upon them. As the character of Moffit had been attacked only in argument, for there was no evidence bearing upon it, except by a single witness, who said that "of late" his character for veracity had been questioned, doubtless arising from his connection with this case. In answer to what had been said against Moffit, Mr. C. had but to remark that he had official knowledge that Moffit had occupied a respectable position in society, had been largely engaged in the carriage manufacturing business at Brownsville, and that he had been reduced to comparative poverty by his establishments being destroyed by fire. In reviewing the evidence, the District Attorney said that without having any feeling in the case, other than to discharge his duty, he must say that if the evidence adduced by the government was believed, the jury must convict the defendant on both indictments. Twelve witnesses had been called who had testified to facts which made the case clear, free from doubt; even witnesses for the defense had given corroborative testimony of the main facts, although called to contradict statements made by the witnesses they corroborated.

The Court delivered a brief and impartial charge to the jury, stating that no collateral matters introduced could not be considered, except only so far as they affected the credibility of the witnesses.

The jury retired at half past one o'clock, when the Court took a recess for half an hour. Upon re-assembling the jury appeared in the Court and rendered their verdict—guilty on both indictments. The defendant was ordered into the custody of the Marshal.

The Court then adjourned until to-day at eleven o'clock, when arguments in cases in bankruptcy will be heard.

Tuesday will be devoted to hearing the argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Alfred Myers, of Petroleum Centre, and on Wednesday the motion in the case of William Johnston, of Altoona, will be disposed of.

Business at the Register's Office.

The following is an exhibit of Letters of Administration granted and Wills admitted to probate, in the Register's Office of Allegheny county, for the month of August:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Deceased.	Administrator.	Estate.
Robert Hays	A. B. Stevenson	$2,000
Martin L. Bell	Jas. T. Bell	200
Saloma Dengler	Wm. G. Dengler	2,000
John Moon	David G. Moon	2,000
Rodger Johnston	Thomas Johnston	1,500
Ann Lonzo	John Lonzo	600
Richard Eayre	Catharine Eayre	900
Thomas McKee	Elizabeth McKee	500
Louaini Boyer	Catharine Boyer	50
Martin Boil	John Eberle	50
May F. Hays	A. S. Shepherd cum testamento annexo	550
Henry Reuter	Mary M. Reuter	1,000
Christ'r Wetengel	Geo. Wetengel cum testamento annexo	1,000
Eli Pinkerton	John Pinkerton	400
Benjamin Herr	Jas. A. Herron	1,500
Mathias Stein	Jacob Stein	1,000
J. C. McWhinney	Jno. B. Clotworthy	1,025
Wik'us H. Robinson	Jas. D. Robinson	3,000
Elizabeth Bryson	Sam'l McElroy cum testamento annexo	6,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Testator.	Executor.
Thomas Little	Mary Little. Samuel H. Baird. John H. Stewart. Thomas Little.
Martin Davison	Andrew English. James G. Marshall.
Nancy Mouck	James Lynn
Francis Gazzola	Bernard Rafferty.
John P. Schoeman	Angela R. Schoeman.
Frederick Geisler	John Gepperick.
James Roberts	Mary Geisler.
Eliza M. Irwin	David Wills.
Susanna Little	Richard Hays.
Elizabeth Bryson	Joseph Little.
George Robinson	Samuel H. McElroy. Administrator cum testamento annexo.
James Thompson	S. W. Ewing. J. W. Ewing.
Mary J. Alexander	Susan Thompson. Andrew Macferron. John Alexander.
Andrew Fulton	George D. Bruce. Wm. Phillips. Christopher Magee.
John Miller	Philip Miller. John W. Miller.

Birmingham Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for at Buchanan Postoffice, September 2, 1867.

A: Able Chas; Aikman Eliza; Aldred John; Adams Thos
B: Burns Thos; Bush Catherine; Berwick J W; Rider Adaiaide; Bowman Marth; Beck Geo
C: Ch ek s W H; Clem Mary; Clark Wm; Carpenter Jane; Coleman & Bro; Craig Samuel
D: Dean N S; Dean Weston; Denman Pat; Duell M J
F: Fleming Cath'n; Fowler Geo; Finch W E
G: Gilland Henry; Gott & Gaucett Jas
H: Herriott C; Hulser Geo; Hulmer Emma; Housseiu's Hirsh Annie L; Harrison Alb't; Henry John W; Hamilton & Harper Thos
J: Jones David E; Jones Idela
K: Kine Oscar; Kirkenbaur C; King Peter; Kira Catharine; Kenner Miss; Kennedy M
L: Lewis Thos; Lindsay Nancy
M: Morris R B; Mathews J S; Mahon Margie; Mahon Annie; Miller Susanna; Moran John
E. G. ARCHAN, Postmaster.

A Misapprehension.

In an item in the *Gazette* a few days since concerning the Moffit-Thompson conspiracy and Black counterfeiting cases, we stated that William Dawson, in the informations he made, previous to his disappearance, concerning parties engaged in the counterfeiting business, had implicated Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Brownsville. We are unadvised, but it seems this is not the case, as we are assured by Mr. Thompson himself. This statement is made with a view of correcting the erroneous impression which may have been conveyed by the article referred to. We would also state, in this connection, that it is exceedingly uncharitable for any one to attribute peculiar significance to the fact that Mr. Thompson was one of the persons who became bail for Robert Black's appearance to answer indictments for counterfeiting.

Centennial Celebration.

The Middletown, Pennsylvania, *Journal* of yesterday, says:

The Centennial Celebration to come off in the Lutheran Church, next week, promises to be a grand and imposing affair. The Church edifice which will then be one hundred years old, is being decorated and fixed up in the most tasty and fascinating manner, while the excellent Choir, connected with the Church, under the management of their able leader, Abner Croll, Esq., is preparing and arranging some choice Anthems for the occasion, so that some of the finest and most delightful music ever discovered in this place may be expected. We also understand that there will be some twenty-five ministers present, from abroad. A Centennial celebration will be something new here, and the house will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

Seriously Injured.

James Battele, a laborer, employed at the new building in course of erection on Canal street, met with an accident Thursday, by which he received serious if not fatal injuries. Mr. B. had crossed the street for the purpose of getting a drink of water, and was returning, when he was struck by the shaft of a wagon which was passing at a rapid rate, with such force as to knock him down, the wagon passing over him, literally crushing the shoulder blade, and it is feared inflicting severe internal injuries. The unfortunate man was conveyed to Passavant's Hospital, where his injuries were properly attended to.

Fire Alarm Telegraph.—The report of the superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, for the month of August, shows that during the month there were seven alarms, six alarms of fire and one police alarm; the number of strokes on the tower bell in striking alarms, 146; in striking the hours, 240. Loss of property, $900.

☞ Additional Local Matters on First Page.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AUGUST REDUCTION!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOYS' CLOTHING,

CLOSING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES!

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

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NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

COMPRISING

All the Novelties of the Season,

Such as is only found in a

First-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

mh5:n37

THIRD ARRIVAL

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SUMMER GOODS,

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MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Men and Boys' Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

No. 107 Fifth St.,

CORNER OF CHERRY ALLEY.

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Prices very reasonable and to suit the times.

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A large assortment of Furnishing Goods always on hand.

A first class cutter will attend to custom work. te31:n49

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TAILOR, and dealer in

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All the latest Spring and Summer styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings on hand, and made up in the most fashionable style, at the lowest prices. myl0:n118

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PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—147 Walnut st.

ap5:n99

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Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

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ap15:wly3 ALLEGHENY CITY

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JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS and PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh. ja12:n6

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AND

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Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. le6:n61

☞ YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE of the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. ap28:mwy

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Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

Eradicates ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN,

Which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the vile effects of, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect safety.

TWO TABLE SPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the strong decoction or tea of Sarsaparilla, or of the Sarsaparilla Mixtures, usually made.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Ben amin Travers, F. R. S., &c. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states *that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; for this is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Established upwards of 18 years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists. ap15:mwy

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, tones the liver and kidneys, purifies the system, and purges out the humors that make disease. ap15:mwy

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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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☞ THOSE WHO desire BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take NO other. ap15:mwy

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☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja15:y52

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Affords immediate relief and effects permanent cures of all Urinary and Private Diseases in male and female, in shorter time than any remedy ever discovered. Price $1.00 per box. Sold by all Druggists.

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ap20:y91-mwy CINCINNATI, O.

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SILVER-TIPPED SHOES.

They will wear twice as long as those without tips. Keep them on

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☞ TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY? WHY NOT? Serious Reflections for Young Men, in Essays of the Showing Evils Resulting from Indiscretion, Excesses and Diseases Induced by Ignorance of Nature's Laws, to the Married or Single. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. my17:n64:d

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FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

And Produce generally, No. 95 ORIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

Also, a three-story Frame House, in good repair, in same plan, all situated on Main street, between C. P. Railroad depot and Ferry. For inquire of E. C. WHITE, Real Estate Agent, Mansfield.

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And dealer in

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L. J. BLANCHARD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

396 Penn Street.

ap15:n38

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & R

The Pittsburgh Gazette

RETRIBUTION.

A Wicked Murderess Launched into Eternity—Review of Her Crime—Particulars of Her Execution.

In cold blood, at New Market, N. J., last February, the young wife of Dr. Wallace Correill was cut to pieces with a butcher knife in the hand of her domestic, Bridget Durgan. The murderess, to hide her guilt, set fire to the bed into which she had cast the corpse and fled from the house. But the fire refusing to conceal the dread deed, smouldered and went out, and the perpetration of the murder was discovered. Bridget was tried and, with difficulty, convicted. She was sentenced to undergo the severest sentence of the law, and on Friday last expiated her offence on the scaffold. The *New York Times'* reporter tells of the execution as follows:

THE ARRANGEMENTS

For the execution were made by Sheriff Clarkson to the best of his ability, undoubtedly, but they could not well have been worse. We reached New Brunswick early in the morning, and found the place fairly alive with bustle and confusion. Everybody was wide awake, and looked full of importance as though some new dignity were added to them or their town. Men, women and children swarmed the streets. "Best clothes" were evident and conspicuous. As we neared the jail we were informed that the militia were guarding the dread inclosure. We saw the militia. They were boys and men in red or white shirts and black trowsers, walking up and down with muskets on their shoulders, shouting, hurrahing and having a gay old picnic (without provisions) all to themselves, and greatly to the edification of the country people who gazed at them open-eyed. We passed them safely, and joined a wretched rabble at the jail gate, produced our warrant and went in. We found ourselves immediately in the midst of a crowd of a thousand rough and jostling men, and were it not that the gallows stood before us, could have thought that the gathering was for the purpose of witnessing a race or a prize fight. The men were literally packed together. The officials, with clubs, acted quite as rudely as the spectators, and many a private row and scrimmage were indulged in while the wretched woman was mumbling her prayers in the murderer's cell.

In a corner of the yard the gallows was placed so as to afford an admirable view to the women who peered from the roof of the jail, or looked from its windows; to the men who crowded the roof of an adjacent barn; to others who overloaded a platform until it broke beneath their weight, and to a few of the many hundreds of profane, indecent and ungentlemanly persons who pushed and hauled, and swore and fought.

The gallows was an upright jerker, the same that the negro Williams was hanged on a short time ago. It was very generally known that Bridget's last night was an uncomfortable one. It was variously declared that ghosts, whisky and excitement, religion, turnkeys and reporters, kept her awake until one o'clock, at which time she fell asleep and remained quiet until four in the morning. From that hour her time was divided between refreshment, dressing and praying until the Sheriff announced that it was time to proceed with the execution of the sentence of the law.

Some difficulty had been experienced in procuring an executioner. A few weeks since, Isaacs, now dignified as Deputy Sheriff, was applied to, but, with a chivalry that did unexpected honor to his "amateur" hearth, he replied that he hung men, not women, and respectfully declined. However this may be, on Thursday, the well known detective, Mr. Isaac Edsall, whose services in his line of duty are well known and highly appreciated by the profession, was astonished at receiving the following

DISPATCH FROM THE SHERIFF:

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 29, 1867.

I. W. Edsall:

We are disappointed in executioner. Come on at once. We will pay your fares.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
For the Sheriff.

Not being exactly in that line, Mr. Edsall took no notice of it, and Sheriff Clarkson did the best he could.

THE EXECUTION

took place at 10:15. Precisely at ten the sheriff saw that everything was in readiness, and permitted Bridget to say farewell to the people in the jail. At 10:30 the procession appeared in the jail yard, when ensued a scene such as we hope never again to witness. The crowd surged to and fro. Every man pushed for position. Oaths and profane ejaculations of the most outrageous nature, mingled with cries and calls, such as may hear at a circus. For five minutes we stood in the midst of these brutes, and wondered of what stuff and refuse they were made.

Bridget was dressed in a plain brown suit, and wore a white collar and white gloves. Her priests, the Sheriff, and any number of ex-Sheriffs accompanied her, but she needed none of them, she was as steady as a ship's mast, and quite as devoid of emotion.

Arrived at the scaffold, the noose was hitched to the pull rope, and for a few moments "religious services" were indulged in, while an official fought the crowd in the yard, and the unfeeling spectators shouted "Down in front," "Hats off in front," "Down on your hunkies," "Oh, give us little fellows a chance," and "What'll you bet she won't die game?" If the prisoner had been a woman she couldn't have "died game." The insulting expressions of the great crushing crowd before her, their eager desire to be near her, the confusion of the moment, and the great fate before her, would have unsettled the mind of any person; but she never moved a muscle, nor do we believe she cared the value of a halfpenny.

"Don't let them Protestants know what I say," said Bridget. The cap was drawn, the signal given and the rope severed. Up she went with a jerk, and the knot twisted to the back of her neck as her huge body fell to the length of the noose with a heavy thud. The strain was tremendous and her half pinioned arms flew up. Officious officials seized her hands and pulled them down, holding them while the contortions of her muscular frame afforded a surplice gratification to the noisy "gentlemen" in front.

After hanging awhile and turning slowly about, Bridget died, her pulse and heart ceasing together. In thirty minutes she was let down into the coffin, and the cap was about to be removed when the Priest interposed to prevent it, it having been Bridget's request that her face should not be seen. The Sheriff, however, insisted and disclosed her pale, bloodless features to the people as he gathered in his fees. Her neck was not broken; she died slowly of strangulation, and Isaacs stood near her, a spectator.

Of what was subsequently done but little need be said. After the usual formalities the body was given to her friends and buried in consecrated ground.

She left full confessions in which she acknowledged that she committed the murder with her mistress because, as she said, the Doctor once got mad and remarked that he wished Mrs. Correill was out of the way. I made myself think from this remark that the Doctor liked me, and did really think that he wanted to get her out of the way, and this preyed upon my mind and gave me so much uneasiness that I really thought I must kill her.

Execution of Chase, the Murderer of Mrs. McDonald—He Dies Protesting his Innocence—At the Scaffold—A Revolting Scene.

It will be remembered that on the night of the 19th of February last, says the Clarion *Banner*, from which we extract the following report of it, a fiendish murder was committed at Rockdale Mills, Jefferson county, by two men named Winton (Chase) and Graves, on the person of Mrs. McDonald. The murder was discovered on the next evening, and efforts were made to capture the perpetrators. Charles Chase *alias* Winton, was arrested soon after at Brookville, and committed to the Brookville jail to stand his trial. Graves was never heard of afterwards.

The murder created an intense excitement, and the public determination seemed to be that Chase should be severely punished for the awful deed. He was tried at the last May term before Judge Campbell, and convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. Efforts were made by his counsel to obtain a commutation of his sentence, but without avail, and he was left to prepare for his awful fate.

The prisoner, who all along manifested a stoicism or indifference entirely incompatible with his situation, evinced on Monday last, something akin to a contrite spirit. He appeared to feel at that time the sav'our of Mankind had died that his fondest hopes might be realized in eternity —and such, no doubt, was the prayer of all who witnessed this terrible death.

As indicated, Sheriff Carter did all in his power to render the unfortunate man as comfortable as circumstances would allow. To this end he permitted such as had a thought for his welfare to go in, pray with and read to him.

On reaching Brookville, even at the early hour of nine in the morning, we were surprised to see such crowds of people gathered in the town. They could not certainly expect to witness the execution—but we supposes were drawn together merely through curiosity and to mingle in the excitement of the day. One fact we especially noted, to wit: that there were fully as many women as men.

The day being very pleasant afforded all who desired a chance to gather and talk over the affair, and their various opinions as to his guilt, and to expatiate on his probable bearing when on the scaffold.

At half past 1 o'clock we entered the jail yard, where we found a large number of people assembled and watching anxiously for the appearance of the condemned man. From information we had received, it was evident that Chase had lost all his bravado, and was considerably broken down in spirit.

It appears that he had been visited a few days ago by a Sister of Mercy from St. Mary's and her conversation had fully awakened him to a sense of his duty. Thus moved, he requested that Rev. Father Koen, of Clarion, be sent for, who went immediately to offer spiritual consolation to the dying man. The prisoner, up to within a week of his execution, had talked bravely and uttered very many foolish expressions, but as the time drew near when he expected to die, and feeling the certainty of his fate, he gave up the feeling naturally supposed by the terrible ordeal through which he was to pass. His father, mother, sisters and brother were with him, and to some extent their presence served to change the current of his thoughts.

The scaffold was built in the usual style, save that the trigger was arranged at the back of the platform instead of at the foot of the stairs, and the latter instead of being in the centre, was arranged in the front of the platform.

The jail-yard is about sixty feet either way, with high forbidding walls, and seemed a fitting place for a murderer to take his last view of time.

All was silent in the crowd—all were looking anxiously for the appearance of the prisoner, and at one o'clock, as he came forth, accompanied by the Sheriff and his spiritual adviser, the silence seemed painful.

Chase was neatly dressed and presented a genteel appearance. He sat down under the drop with an easy grace, and while he shaved a huge quid of tobacco, surveyed the crowd with the most complacency. He then, in a clear voice, addressed the crowd for near three-quarters of an hour, in which he stated that until within a few days he had not thought of making any preparation to meet his doom, but having been aroused to a sense of his lost condition, he had been appealing to secure an interest in heaven. He hoped that the proceeds arising from the publication of his life, prepared by Esq., would be given to his mother. He hoped that hereafter, should any be so unfortunate as himself, that a more kindly feeling would be manifested toward them, and regarded himself in the light of a persecuted man. He asserted that he was innocent of the murder of Mrs. McDonald, and hoped that *God might damn him if he had ever committed the crime or had had anything to do with it.* He hoped that all would pray for him.

Here he knelt down beside the priest, who offered a fervent prayer in his behalf, and on rising he kissed the crucifix. It was a trying moment, but during all this trying ordeal he never shed a tear nor manifested the least sign of fear or nervousness. Looking around among the crowd below him, he called a number by name to come forward and bid him farewell. To each and all he gave a shake of the hand and a kiss. While they were moved to tears, he was as calm and unmoved as ever. The sheriff was the last to bid him good bye, and we know that officer's heart was too full for utterance, yet he controlled his feelings and conducted himself in the discharge of his unpleasant duty with fortitude.

At this juncture, Chase requested the Sheriff to permit him to take a view his coffin. This was complied with, and he was conducted into the hall where a magnificent coffin had been placed. He examined it minutely and then returned to the scaffold.

The Sheriff then prepared him for the last awful act, the launch into eternity, and stepping back, Charles Chase was left alone with his God, just ready to be ushered before His bar. In another moment the spring was touched and the body fell; but oh, horror, the knot slipped and the condemned man was thrown to the earth, partially hanged. A thrill of horror filled the hearts of all present, when the Sheriff and his assistants sprang down, and placing him upon the gallows and seated him upon a chair, had the cap opened his eyes and looked up into the kindly face of Sheriff Carrier he said: "This is hard."

The noose was re-adjusted and Chase was placed in position, and after a moment's delay the trigger was touched and the guilty man paid the fearful penalty of his crime.

He died hard, the knot having slipped from the ear to the back of his neck, thus strangling him. The body was permitted to hang about twenty-five minutes, when it was pronounced dead and was cut down and placed in the coffin and handed over to his relations, who started at once for Philipsburg, where they reside.

The unfortunate accident which occurred is one which is not unlikely to happen, and no blame can be attached to Sheriff Carrier, he had used every possible precaution to prevent any mistakes.

So ends the awful tragedy. Charles Chase was tried, convicted and hanged for a crime of which he says he is innocent. That is between him and his God. The evidence submitted to him and a jury of his peers, he has gone to answer for deeds done in the body; and even if in this he is clear, yet, if report says truth, there are crimes clinging to his skirts that would demand his punishment. While we pity, we cannot but condemn the man who steeps his hands in the blood of his fellow being, and feel that for such a deed he must give his life for the one he has wilfully taken.

Fearful Leap.—Henry Maringa, a Canadian by birth, who has been boarding at Gray's Hotel, on Pasture Lane, Alleghenytown, jumped from the third story window to the sidewalk, Saturday morning, fracturing his right thigh bone, and injuring himself internally. He had for several days been laboring under an attack of *mania potu*, and during the temporary absence of his attendants made the fearful leap. He was removed to Mercy Hospital, and is under the care of Dr. Donnelly. He is a painter, and has been employed at the car shops of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, at the outer depot, Allegheny.

Assault.—Daniel Donahue made information before Alderman Strain, Saturday, against James Dram, charging him with assault. The parties had a difficulty some time since for which an information was made before Alderman Taylor, and on Saturday morning, as the prosecutor alleges, the accused attacked him with two paving stones, with which he threatened to knock his brains out. A warrant was issued.

Surety of the Peace.—Charles Sharp made information against William Johnson, on Saturday, for surety of the peace, alleging that he threatened to blow his brains out with a shot gun. Johnson was arrested on Monday morning and brought before Alderman Strain, who held him in the sum of three hundred dollars for his appearance at Court.

Held For Trial.—Henry McGovern, charged on oath of John Henry with assault and battery, was held on Saturday, by Alderman Strain, before whom the information was made, in the sum of $500 for his appearance at Court. The prosecutor alleges that McGovern struck him on the mouth and knocked him down.

District Court.—At Saturday's session of the District Court a new trial list was ordered to be made out to be taken up on the fifth Monday of the present month. All cases for this new list must be entered on or before Monday, the ninth instant.

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BUERKLE & MILLER,

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GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

Beer and Ale Pumps, all kinds of Boer and Ale Cocks, Hydrants, Pumps, Sinks, Washstands, Bath Tubs, Gum Hose, Marble Ware, &c.

No. 250 Ohio Street,

(Between East Lane and Chestnut St.,)

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

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Houses fitted up with WATER, GAS and STEAM by experienced workmen.

Particular attention given to country work.

BEER and ALE PUMPS, latest style.

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BRASS FOUNDERS,

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Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

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Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Light and Heavy Castings furnished promptly to order.

Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c., &c.

Agents for A. B. Cameron & Co.'s

STEAM PUMPS

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BLOWER ENGINES.

These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. Pamphlets containing cuts on hand. feb20:ly

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Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,

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All orders by mail executed satisfactorily and promptly attended to.

A full line of Sash Tube, Pumps, Basins, Water Closets, Sinks, Chandeliers, Pendants, and Gas Shades for sale at the most reasonable prices.

Orders from country patrons by mail promptly attended to.

Gum Hose of every description. jel1:1y

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UNION ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY,

WM. M. JOHNSTON.

Manufacturer of COOKING STOVES, ARCHES, GRATES, FENDERS, SASH WEIGHTS, and all kinds of HOLLOW WARE, CAR WHEELS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS. Corner of WATSON and SHINGISS STREETS, foot of Fifth street extension, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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880 Penn Street.

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Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

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OPPOSITE UNION MILLS,

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Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

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Machinery and Castings generally.

Orders promptly and carefully executed.

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Manufacturers of

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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, NO. 42 MARKET ST. ap5:ly

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated

COPLEY POT CLAY.

Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity those wishing to procure this superior article. During fifteen years' use of this clay we have arrived at such proportions as we believe makes it the most reliable for the market. By the last arrival we having secured an average stand of six months for each pot, and some lasting as long as *eight* and ten months. We will mix to receipts for the proportion of the mixture of this clay to persons purchasing. Write Clay in ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.

DITHRIDGE & SON,

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PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS

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WINDOW SHADES, of all styles, colors and sizes; also, half Holland, Transparent Green Oil Cloth, of all widths and at low prices. Wholesale and retail, by

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118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

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Corner Fourth & Wood Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Are now converting into the

NEW 5-20'S GOLD BOND OF 1867.

All other issues, including all series of 7-30's, 6's of 1881, 5-20's of 1862, 5-20's of 1864, 5-20's of 1865, and Compound Interest Notes.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

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7-30 BONDS

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5-20 BONDS, 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

ROBINSON BROS.,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 31, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 141¾; Eighty-one bonds, 111¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 114¾; Five Twenties, 1864 109¾; Five Twenties, 1865, 110¾; 5-20 Consols, 108¾; Seven Thirties, 107¾@107⅝; Ten Forties, 102⅞. Stocks—Erie Railroad, 70½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Chicago and Northwestern, 85¾; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 90¾; Fort Wayne Railroad, 103½; Michigan Southern Railroad, 82¾; New York Central, 108¾; Reading, 101½; Western Union Telegraph Co., 43; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 27¾.

Gold opened lower to-day, and fluctuated between 141¾ and 141½. The news from Europe is looked upon as very favorable, and the war cloud there has passed away. The quotations for American securities are in consequence improved, orders have reached New York for their purchase here. Exchange on Europe is lower and dull, and the gold market will sympathize with the depression in exchange. Government securities are strong, but dealings are light, and a decline is looked for the moment the large amounts of money on call are diminished. The stock market is higher, but business is dull, and transactions insignificant. The local money market is improving.

Closing New York quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.:

U. S. Sixes, 1881	111¾
" " 1862	114¾
" " 1864	110¾
" " 1865	110¾
" " 1867	108¾
" 10-40s	105¾
" Consols	108¾
August 7-30s	107¾
June 7-30s	107¾
July 7-30s	107¾
Dec. Compounds, 1864	117¾
Gold	141¾
Silver	134¾

Robinson Bros., 78 Fourth street, report local bonds and stocks quiet but firm, at about the following quotations:

Allegheny County 5's	74½
Pittsburgh 6's	90
Pittsburgh 4's	80
Allegheny City Wharf 6's	99
Allegheny City Wharf 7-30's	100½
Connellsville Railroad 6's	76
Suspension Bridge	44
Birmingham Bridge	74
Monongahela Bridge	90½
Pittsburgh Gas	75½
Birmingham Gas	27
Allegheny Gas	24½
Allegheny National Bank	87
Bank of Pittsburgh	66
Exchange National Bank	65¼
Citizens' National	65½
M. & M. National	82½
Peoples' National	102
Tradesmens' National	98
Iron City National	59½
German National	100
Third National	90
Fourth National	102
Eureka Insurance Co.	42
Allegheny Valley Railroad stock	104½
Connellsville Railroad stock	9¼

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Friday, says: The money market rules unusually quiet, and rates are unchanged—the supply being abundant from the inactivity of all commercial business. On Government loans at call, among the large operations, transactions are reported as low as 4 per cent., with exceptional operations at 3. The banks continue to discount all the prime business paper offered them on the legal rate. Such notes as find their way to the street, either from long time, or other causes, is occasional rates varying from 7 to 8 per cent. on good, miscellaneous paper, but the produce business has not yet

demand for capital west has

effect on that market. In the

Sub-treasury balance at New York

day of three and a half millions, which created some surprise, has been explained, and was due to the transferring of the gathering to several day's compounds from that city to the interior, and not to any withdrawal of money being in it prejudicial to continued ease in the money market.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Saturday, says: The general features of the money market continue about the same as those noted daily during the past week. No demand for commercial paper is limited, and in some quarters we hear complaints of a scarcity of first class paper. There is a very active demand for sterling to cover the crops, and the market runs quite close. Most of the banks received remittances from the east to-day, enabling them to meet such drafts without difficulty. The country banks continue to check with liberality, and balances are balances are low. Some of the Milwaukee banks were in the East for currency to-day. Business on the street is reviving, but not rapidly. There are no indications that trade will "boom" this fall, such as sometimes when every description of business was more or less inflated with speculation; but the prospects for a good, healthy, conservative trade are excellent. The influx of country buyers is considerable, but their purchases are indiscriminately confined to nothing up to favorite wants. The receipts of grain are falling off—as field threshing is finished. The sales of 3,500 bbls at $6.65@7.00 for Superfine State and Western; $8.40@10 for extra Western; $10.50@12.00 for choice do; $9.00@10 for shipping Ohio; $10.10@12.25 for trade brands, and $8@14 for new St. Louis; California quiet and unchanged. Rye Flour inactive; sales 100 bbls at $6.00@6.50. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat—30,000 bush—quiet and a shade firmer; sales of 5 cars new Chicago spring at $2.20 for No. 2; 2 cars Milwaukee club at $2.35 for very choice; 4 cars White Michigan, $2.67 for white; California, $2.25 for old white Canada, and $2.30 for Amber Kentucky. Rye dull and heavy. Barley and Malt dull. Corn—receipts, 51,800 bush—active and excited, and 2@3c higher, with a fair speculative business; sales 100,000 bush at $1.14@1.18 for new mixed Western, $1.10@1.13 for Unsound, and $1.19@1.20 for high Mixed, closing very strong; 13,658 bush new Southern more active; sales 40,000 bush at 70@77c for old Western, 69@72c for new southern, 70@75c for old Yellow, 69@72c for new do, and 72@73c for Pennsylvania; 76c for new Chicago, and 20,000 bushels Chicago, all September, at 76c. Oats—receipts, 14,000 bush—firm and in fair request, but not firm. Wool is steady, with sales of 200,000 pounds at 62@65c for domestic fleece. Hay is quiet and unchanged. Pork is quiet with sales of 600 bbls Cuba at 31½@32c. Molasses is dull. Hops are unchanged. Petroleum is dull, at 46¾c for crude, and 47½@47¾c for refined in bond. Pork is a shade easier, with sales of 2,500 barrels at $21.25@21.50 for new mess, closing at $21.25 for old mess, $19.75@20 for prime, and $22.75 for prime mess. Stock on hand, 28,411 barrels, against 31,000 last week and 41,000 last year. Beef is firm with sales of 120 bbls; stock on hand, 1,220 bbls; last month, 2,421 bbls; last year, 1,125 bbls. Beef hams are dull. Cut Meats are steady, with sales of 180 packages. Lard is dull but firm at 13¼@13¾c, and 13¾@14c for hams. Bacon is quiet, with sales of 150 boxes long clear and Stratford, at 10¾c for long clear, and 11¼c for Stratford. Tallow is quiet, with sales of 70 bbls at 12@12½c. Butter is steady. Cheese is quiet. Freights to Liverpool are dull.

EVENING, 5 P. M.—Flour closed quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm and in limited supply. Rye dull at $1.45@1.48 for western. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn active and advancing with a fair speculative business; sales 60@61,000 bush at 71½@72c for new mixed Western, $1.10@1.15 for unsound do. Pork steady at $22.50 for mess and $22.75 for regular. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut Meats firm and in fair demand. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firm and moderately active at 13¾@13¾c for steam and 13¾@14c for kettle rendered.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 31.—Raining hard all day. Flour quiet and firmer, at $8.25@10.00 for spring extras. Wheat active and firm, and 2@3c higher, at $1.78@1.80 for No. 1, and $1.64@1.64½ for No. 2. Corn active, and No. 1 2@3c lower; No. 2 steady; at 90½@90¾c for No. 1, and 92½@93c for No. 2. Oats active, and 1@2c higher, at 44@46c for No. 1, and 42@43c for No. 2. Rye firm and higher, at $1.06@1.06½ for No. 1, and $1.05 for No. 2. Barley less active and 5@8c lower, at $1.03@1.05 for No. 2. Provisions dull and unchanged. Freights active at 4½@5c for oats to Buffalo. Receipts—8,000 bbls. flour, 29,000 bush. wheat, 189,000 bush. corn; 94,000 bush. oats. Shipments—6,500 bbls. flour, 168,000 bush. wheat, 221,000 bush. corn; 36,000 bush. oats.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, O., August 31.—Flour; receipts 1,700 barrels; the market is quiet and dull for double extra red and white wheat. Wheat; receipts 12,465 bush; white Michigan a shade firmer; sales 5,000 bush at $2.20@2.30; better; sales of white Michigan at $2.20@2.30; amber Michigan $2.06@2.08; No. 1 red Wabash at $2.05@2.06; amber Southern $1.70. Corn; receipts 14,050 bush; the market is active, firm and 1c better; sales of No. 1 Wabash at 72c; No. 2 Wabash at 69c@71; Michigan yellow $1.05¼. Oats; receipts 4,200 bush; the market opened a shade lower but closed steady at the prices of yesterday; sales of No. 1 at 52@53c. Rye; $1.30 for No. 1. Barley; $1.05 for No. 1. Lake freights, 7c on wheat to Oswego; 5c by steamer to Buffalo.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, August 31.—Flour steady and firm; XX red winter $10.00@10.50, XX white $11, XX white $12.00@12.50. Wheat dull but firmer and better; sales of No. 1 red winter at $2.10, an advance of 2c. Corn in fair demand and firm at $1.04@1.05 for No. 1 mixed. Oats held firmer at 50@52c for No. 1 State; we heard of no sales. Rye firmer and better; No. 1 held at $1.25. Barley; No. 1 State and Canada held at $1.05@1.10. Petroleum quiet and nominally unchanged at 24@26c for standard white in bond.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, August 31.—Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bu. Flour, 4,000 bbls. Corn, 65,000 bu. Oats, 205,000 bu. Flour, 4,000 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, 48,000 bu. Corn, 50,000 bu. Oats, 6,000 bu. Flour, 3,000 bbls. Wheat firm; 10c for Corn; 13c for Oats; 5½@6c to New York. Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat is dull, the wide spread of buyers and sellers being wide apart; $1.90 asked, $1.80 bid for No. 2, Chicago. Corn opened dull at $1.05 and closed firm at about $1.06. Oats steady in the day for 40,000 No. 2 western at $1.05, and in the afternoon 40,000 bu. do. at $1.04@1.04½. Oats, quiet; sales of 25,000 bu. western at 46c, and 11,000 do. at 52c. Rye—there is none here. Barley, new crop not in the market. Mess Pork, Lard and high wines unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat is in better demand; sales of red $2.15; No. 2 $2.10. Corn is very scarce and in demand, at $1.05 on the spot, and $1 for delivery in the month. Oats steady, at 55@56c. Rye dull at $1.20@1.25. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull, at 24c for middling. Whisky irregular; holders asking 24@25c per load, with 32c offered. Mess Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats and Bacon firmer, with prices tending upward. Extra sales of bacon shoulders at 12½c, held at 13; sides in demand at 15¼@16c for clear rib, but held at 15¾ for higher. Butter and Cheese unchanged and quiet. Groceries steady, sold 14@14½, buying.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 31.—As usual on Saturday the market was less animated, but still a fair business transacted. Prices were generally very firm for all classes of staple and fancy Cottons. Woolens are also in good request and fine fabrics in novel designs sell freely at good prices. While inferior qualities still drag and go slow.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 31.—Beef Cattle dull at $6.50@6.75 for first class steers. Sheep dull and nominal at $4@4.50 for best muttons. Hogs moderately active at $6@6.50 for common to choice.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 141¾@141¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 31, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money is easy at 3@5 per cent. Sterling is dull at 109¾@109¾ for first class bills. Gold is a shade easier, opening at 141¾, and declining to 141½; advancing to 141¾—closing at 141¾. Exports of Specie to-day, $73,200.

STOCKS.

Government Stocks were more active and prices without change. Coupons of '81, 112¾; do. '82, 114¾; do. '64, 109½; do. '65, 111, do. new, 108½; do. '67, 108¾; Seven-Thirties, August, 107⅝; June and July, 107¾.

STOCKS.

Stocks dull but steady. Canton, 47@47¼; Cumberland, 33¾@35; Quicksilver, 23¼@23½; Mariposa, 10¾@11; Pacific Mail, 144¾@145; Atlantic Mail, 75¾@76; Western Union Telegraph, 43¾@43¾; New York Central, 108¾@ 109⅝; Erie, 70¾@70⅞; Hudson River, 124¼@124¾; Reading, 100¾@100⅝; Ohio Certificates, 27¾@ 27½; Michigan Central, 118¾@119; Michigan Southern, 83¾@84; Illinois Central, 126@126¼; Pittsburgh, 91¾@94½; Toledo, 129¾@129¾; Rock Island and Pacific, 103¾@103¾; Northwestern, 46¾@46¾; do preferred, 70¾@70¾; Fort Wayne, 103¾@103¾.

EXPRESS SHARES.

Wells & Fargo, 65¾@65¾; American, 71¾@ 72; Adams, 73@73½; United States, 74@75; Merchants Union 15@15.

SUB-TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Bank Statement is expected to show a decrease of $3,000,000 on loans and an increase of one million and a quarter on specie; two millions on both Pittsburgh bank notes and a half millions on legal tenders. Imports for the week; $6,392,59 about half d ry goods.

MINING SHARES.

Mining Shares more active; Corydon, 150, Medos, 200; Edge Hill, 345; Eldorado, 300@305; Gregory, 616@620, United States Petroleum, 305.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Receipts of the Sub-treasury—$4,175,941. Payments, $3,799,699. Balance; $32,809,666.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAINT LOUIS, August 31.—Tobacco is active and firm, and prices are unchanged. Cotton is 23½c per lb. Hemp is inactive at $2.80 for dressed, $1.50@1.70 for undressed. Flour is steady and in moderate demand and prices are unchanged. Wheat is slow and without quotable change. Corn is slow and unchanged. Oats is heavy and dull. Corn—receipts, 51,800 bush—active and excited, and 2@3c higher, with a fair speculative business; sales 100,000 bush at $1.14@1.18 for new mixed Western, $1.10@1.13 for Unsound, and $1.19@1.20 for high Mixed, closing very strong; 13,658 bush new Southern more active; sales 40,000 bush at 70@77c for old Western, 69@72c for new southern, 70@75c for old Yellow, 69@72c for new do, and 72@73c for Pennsylvania; 76c for new Chicago, and 20,000 bushels Chicago, all September, at 76c. Oats—receipts, 14,000 bush—firm and in fair request, but not firm. Wool is steady, with sales of 200,000 pounds at 62@65c for domestic fleece. Hay is unchanged. Pork is steady, but quiet with sales of 600 bbls Cuba at 31½@32c. Molasses is dull. Hops are unchanged. Petroleum is dull, at 46¾c for crude, and 47½@47¾c for refined in bond. Pork is a shade easier, with sales of 2,500 barrels at $21.25@ 21.50 for new mess, closing at $21.25 for old mess, $19.75@20 for prime, and $22.75 for prime mess. Stock on hand, 28,411 barrels, against 31,000 last week and 41,000 last year. Beef is firm with sales of 120 bbls; stock on hand, 1,220 bbls; last month, 2,421 bbls; last year, 1,125 bbls. Beef hams are dull. Cut Meats are steady, with sales of 180 packages. Lard is dull but firm at 13¼@13¾c for shoulders, and 13¾@14c for hams. Bacon is quiet, with sales of 150 boxes long clear and Stratford, at 10¾c for long clear, and 11¼c for Stratford. Tallow is quiet, with sales of 70 bbls at 12@12½c. Butter is steady. Cheese is quiet. Freights to Liverpool are dull.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—Petroleum is firmer, with sales of crude at 24@25½c, and refined in bond, 47@48½c. Flour is dull and weak. Wheat is dull, with sales of red at $2.30@2.35, and white $2.50@2.60. Corn is steady, with sales of yellow at $1.20@1.26. Oats, 50 @56c.

Detroit Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, August 31.—Dull and heavy, at $2.00@2.01 for superior white Wheat brands. Wheat dull, at $2.15 for No. 1 white. Receipts—Flour, 6,200 bbls; Wheat, 11,000 bush. During the week: Flour, 2,500 bbls; Wheat, 91,000 bush.

Oswego Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OSWEGO, August 31.—Flour steady; sales of 1,000 bbls at $9@10 60 for No 1 Spring; $11 for No. 1 Amber Winter, and $11 50@12 for double extra. Wheat qui